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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

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COLD CURE TABLETS.**

CURE A COLE IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.
AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
NEURALGIA & MALARIAL HEADACHE.
60 Cents Per Bottle.

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Estimates furnished on application. **WONG PING WA, Manager**
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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All Electric Light, Fans and Lighting.
European Bath and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
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Manager

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TANG YUK DING, successor of
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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GRILL ROOM
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PEAK HOTEL.

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Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
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P. O. PRUSTER
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TO THOSE GOING AWAY

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

THE WAR.
TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ITALY.

**REPORTS FROM THE NEW
FRONT**

London, Nov. 14.
An Italian official message states:
"An enemy surprise attack against
our positions from Lake Leda to
Lake Garda completely failed and
the enemy was compelled to retire."
Our troops at the Asiago plateau,
occupying advanced positions at
Mount Longura, having repulsed four
attacks, withdrew to a line further
in the rear.

There were lively combats between
Asiago and the Sugana Valley.
Between Brenta and Piave, the
enemy now occupies the front Tezze-
Lamon-Fonzone-Arten-Feltre.
There has been intense artillery
activity along the Piave front.
Enemy attempts to cross the river
at Sandomani, Piave and Intesta-
dura, failed.

There was desperate fighting at
Grave, Dipadoli and Zenson and
enemy now occupies the front Tezze-
Lamon-Fonzone-Arten-Feltre.
Enemy now occupies the front Tezze-
Lamon-Fonzone-Arten-Feltre.
where the enemy was held up.
We took 121 prisoners.

THE ENEMY'S TACTICS.

London, Nov. 14.
Reuter's Correspondent at Italian
Headquarters, telegraphing on Nov.
13, states that on the Alps, above
the Venetian plains, the enemy is
repeating the tactics he adopted
when breaking through the Isonzo
front.

The troops commanded by the
Archduke Eugene are daily testing
the Italian lines along the valleys
leading to Asiago, hoping to find a
weak spot whence they can sweep
down, in the rear of the Italians,
massed on the right bank of the
Piave. The assaults are numerically
stronger, but the defence is at
present unbroken.

The enemy nearly broke through
the valleys to the north of Asiago,
when, from the precipice, to the rear
of Alpini, the Italians fell upon the
Austrians with such violence that
they finally fled, leaving behind num-
bers of dead, wounded and prisoners.

ENEMY ACTION INTENSIFIED.

London, Nov. 13.
An Italian official report states
that the enemy has intensified his
action on our mountainous front from
Asiago to the Piave Valley.

We effectively resisted, on Tuesday
night, attacks on the Front Mount
Siccom-Maletta-Davanti, and enemy
attacks, yesterday, further north,
and towards the front Fisoni-Brenta-
Cosmin were repulsed. Further at-
tacks between Cison and Piave and
at Mount Roncone were repulsed.

We withdrew from our advance
posts at Mount Tomatico.

Fresh enemy attempts to cross the
Piave failed and the units which
have already crossed are being held
up in Zenson Loop marshes, between
Piave and Vecchia Piave.

**GENERAL FAYOLLE'S APPOINT-
MENT.**

London, Nov. 15.
With regard to General Fayolle's
appointment as Commander-in-Chief
of the Franco-British Forces, the
War Office states that the British
force will operate under their own
commanders.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 16.
Silver is quoted at 45 1/2. The
market is quiet.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BELGIANS ENTER GERMAN LINES.

London, Nov. 15.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
We drove off raiders near Pölder-
back Wood, to the north of the
Menin Road, and to the north of
Bixchoote.
The Belgians entered the German
lines, last night, to the northward
of Dixmude, and blew up some
concrete shelters.

**EXTREMELY VIOLENT ARTILLERY
BATTLE.**

London, Nov. 15.
Reuter's Correspondent at Head-
quarters, telegraphing on November
15, states that an extremely violent
artillery battle rages in the Paschen-
daele area. The enemy has been
shelling, for two days and with the
utmost violence, the advanced line
of the Canadians, but if the German
shelling is heavy, ours is heavier.

Wounded Canadians speak of our
artillery work with the greatest ad-
miration and say that whenever there
has been a threat of an enemy
infantry attack, our barrage has
settled down like a curtain, so sweep-
ing the ground that no infantry could
live. Moreover, under the volume
of our counter-battery work, the
German gun positions are growing
more and more difficult to maintain.
It is doubtful if a more fierce or more
concentrated artillery duel has ever
been seen on this front.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

Since the capture of Paschen-
daele, great artillery firing has been
directed against the village and the
adjacent positions on the main ridge.

After Saturday's successful at-
tack, the hostile shelling steadily
increased in intensity on the whole
of this important area, culminating
early yesterday morning in a con-
centrated bombardment of great
violence on our forward positions.
Our artillery replied effectively but
the hostile shelling continued and
became more intense at half past
four in the afternoon, and the attack
reported this morning was launched
by the enemy's infantry in an at-
tempted advance along the West-
rock-beke Road. Our artillery and
infantry fire completely broke up the
attack and our line is intact.

We improved our line, slightly,
during the night, to the north-west
of Paschendaele.
We brought down three aeroplanes
yesterday and drove down four. All
our machines returned.

**ARTILLERY ACTIONS ON FRENCH
FRONT.**

London, Nov. 15.
A French communique states:—
There were artillery actions to the
north of the Aisne, in the region of
Vaucouleurs and on the right of the
Meuse, in the sector of Apremont-
Forest.

Later.

A French communique states:—
Four enemy aeroplanes were
brought down and four fell out of
control, in their own lines.
Our aeroplanes heavily bombed
enemy depots and communications in
the region of Mithouse.
German aeroplanes bombed the
region of Calais on the night of
November 13, and there were a
number of civilian victims.



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"HONGKONG" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 17th November, 1917, at 10.00 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

"all unpolished massive teak"

and specially constructed to

owners design.

ELECTRIC FITTINGS.

HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS,

etc., etc., etc.

(Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1917. 2294

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 17th November, 1917, at 11.00 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

SUNDRY DRAWING AND DINING

ROOM GOODS AND BED

ROOM LINENS.

Comprising—

For DRAWING ROOM—Brass Bowls,

Brass Vases, Inlaid Burners, Kinkasan

Vases, Jardinieres with Stands, Japanese

Photo Frames, Flower Vases, Kinkasan

Plates on Stands, etc., etc.

For DINING ROOM—An assortment

of Table Glass comprising Soda

Tumblers, Tumblers, Sherry Glasses,

Port and Liqueur Glasses, Champagne

Tumblers, Glass and Brass Finger Bowls,

Decanters, Ice Cream Plates and a few

lots of Damask Table Cloths, etc., etc.

For BED ROOM—Single and Double

Bed Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels,

Showerings, Pillow Cases, Satin Quilt,

Counterpanes, Blankets,

etc., etc.

A few Suit Cases and Sundries.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 11, 1917. 2290

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 20th November, 1917, commencing

at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND

BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,

CARPETS, PICTURES,

etc., etc.

As follows—

Upholstered Sofa, Arm-chairs and

Chesterfield Sofa, and Tables, Bedroom

Furniture, comprising Double and Single

Bedsteads, and Brass-mounted Bedsteads and

Chairs, Tea and Dining Tables, etc.,

Dinner Service, Utensils, Glass Ware,

Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc.,

Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and

Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated

Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood

and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood

Furniture, including Large 4-Fold

Blackwood Screens with 5-Coloured

Paints, Side Tables, etc.

Rugby Vases, Pictures, Tennis Poles and

Net, Iron Safe, etc.

A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets,

Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,

Red Quilt, etc.

Also

Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire

Brasses, Old Bronze Vases inlaid with

Gold and Silver, etc.

PIANO by Collard & Collard.

Shedding, etc., etc.

W. Scholten & Co.,

Berlin.

(Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1917. 2292

WHAT WOMEN IN THEIR "FORTIES" NEED

MANY women approach the critical changing period of their lives at fifty, unmindful of its tremendous importance to their future health and happiness. Not understanding the functional changes taking place in their bodies, they work beyond their strength, often break down, become nervous wrecks, their bodies suffering with fatigue and their weakened nerves trembling at every step. Often in their weakened condition capillary hemorrhage becomes excessive, this added drain compelling them to take to their beds from nervous exhaustion.

What these women need is something that will instantly relieve the pressure on the overworked nerve centers and give them the vitality to stand up under the grueling strain. Wonderfully effective results are given in such conditions by the simple use of Sargol Tablets, a skillful combination of six of the best nerve and strength vitalizing elements known to modern chemistry. These little tablets contain no dangerous habit-forming drugs and are entirely harmless in their action but they quickly build up and strengthen the entire nervous system by feeding directly to the tired devitalized nerve cells, in a special form, the very necessary elements of which nature is depriving them.

Thousands of women could testify that Sargol Tablets strengthen the tired nerves, revive the tired brain and put the energy and courage into your body that enable you to stand up under the unusual strain of the changing period. All the leading chemists in Hongkong have Sargol Tablets for sale. "Don't worry take Sargol."

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 17th November, 1917, at 10 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

A NUMBER OF CASES OF SOAP.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1917. 2293

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 17th November, 1917, at 11.00 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

ONE 3 A SPECIAL KODAK

ZEISS-KODAK LENS F 6.3

Including—

AUTOGRAPHIC BACK

DOUBLE PLATE HOLDERS

LEATHER CASE &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1917. 2295

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 24th November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS, BRIO A BRAC, &c.,

recently arrived from Europe and

suitable for Xmas presents.

Comprising—

Statuettes, Figures, Vases, Hand-

Painted Plaques and Ornaments, Flower

Holders and Bowls, Fancy Mirrors,

Clocks, Candelabras, a quantity of Plated

Goods comprising Egg Sets, Fruit Bowls,

Bread Baskets, Cruet Stands, etc., etc.

Cut-glass Vases, Decanters, Jugs,

Finger Bowls, Teat Dishes, Fruit

Tanks, like Dishes, Liqueur Sets, etc.,

etc., etc.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1917. 2294

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.

**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

restores blood—lots of it—
giving a brain-boosting
strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

WATERBURY'S

SERBIAN SUFFERINGS IN AUSTRIAN CAMPS.

"RECRUITS" FOR BULGAR ARMY AND TRENCH-DIGGING.

20,000 PRISONERS DIED AT ONE CAMP.

Mr. Vidak Sophrivits, lieutenant in the Second Regiment of the Serbian Combined Division, who, as an invalid prisoner, was recently exchanged by the Austria-Hungarian authorities and who is now in a hospital in France, has written to some Serbian friends in England describing some of his experiences and the conditions prevailing in occupied Serbia and also the internment camps in Austria-Hungary. He says—

I was taken prisoner along with other seriously wounded Serbian officers in the advance of the Austrians on Vratki, where there had been for some time British medical missions. The enemy immediately conducted a search of all houses in all the villages and towns of this district, and requisitioned all available food, leaving only half a pound of flour per head. The copper bells from the churches and all leather things the Austrians quickly seized.

Some days later the wounded officers who had been left on the road between Kraljevo and Raschka were brought into our hospital; they told us terrible stories of what they had seen on the journey. The road was strewn with corpses of fugitives who had been killed by the Germans by the sides of their carts and wagons.

THE GERMAN GENERAL who visited our town asked Prince Ljovitch why he had not yet erected the gallows. The Austrians quickly took the hint and put up gallows in all the larger towns and villages, and pictures showing people hanging on the road were soon everywhere and distributed amongst the population. Before a week was out the population began to feel the lack of bread; in our town there was only one baker to work, and nobody could get more than half a pound of bread per day.

From Vratki we were removed to Keckemet. The hospital where I was put had formerly been an old elementary school, in which many Serbians from Srem and the Banat, interned before we came here, had ended their martyrdom. Some months later we were moved through Budapest and Vienna to the north of Bohemia, to a town called Briks. After five days we were removed to Heinrichsburg, where in the earlier days of 1918 there had been 30,000 Serbian soldiers and 200 Serbian officers.

PRISONERS DIE LIKE FLIES. In this camp the misery was appalling. When we arrived we found 25 to 30 were dying daily, and the number grew rapidly. Many of our unhappy soldiers found their graves here through starvation, disease, and hard labour in the mines. It is heartbreaking to see officers as well as soldiers starved and in rags—mere ghosts of men.

The huts were deadly places, and the nights were bitterly cold, not only because of the lack of covering, but owing to the lack of covering. Soldiers and officers fell ill and died, and were buried in the trenches. The camp was a veritable hell, and the conditions were absolutely without care or attention. Seriously wounded officers in this camp were given no vestige of attention or respect.

This place, Heinrichsburg, was just a Serbian cemetery. Rows of graves, being continually added with due regularity as fresh batches of prisoners came in. Here died more than 20,000.

In August, 1918, Bulgarian officers visited this camp and began to pick out as "recruits" those men who had been taken from the territories in Serbia occupied by the Austrians. They were taken to the beginning of September, 1918. I was removed to Asbach, where 150 officers and 2,000 soldiers were crowded together. Here also there reigned the same grim horror.

From this camp, as well as from others, the Austrians carried away Serbian soldiers to the Italian front in order that they might work on the construction of fortifications and in trench-digging. These men of ours suffered terribly under the fire of the Italian artillery, and I saw several of them captured and wounded.

In these camps are placed along with the prisoners of war also interned civilians—women, old men, and children—a great many children between 10 and 12 years of age. I saw with my own eyes these wretched boys and girls picking up scraps of food from the drain courses. The epidemics which visited these camps can be imagined.

GERMAN MONUMENTS SACRIFICED FOR GUNS.

GERMANY'S DESTRUCTION OF ITS "HEROES."

A Press Correspondent at Amsterdam writes to one of the London papers—

I reported recently that the German authorities are drawing up a list of public monuments which might be melted down in order to relieve the scarcity of metal in munition factories. It was officially denied that the Imperial authorities are doing anything more than that, but that denial was a typical German denial—made in order to avoid calling the whole truth. The "Tagesliche Rundschau," in a message from Munich, gives the facts.

It states that though the Imperial authorities may have done nothing, the Governments of various States are not only using monuments for the purpose mentioned, but have been doing it since last April. Lists of monuments were compiled in order of merit, and the slaughter began with those judged to be "least artistic."

Incidentally, some figures are given of the metal monument melts in the Fatherland. During the last fifty years or so, the city of Munich has added one such monument each year to those which adorn or enhance its streets and open spaces. Bavaria, as a whole, completed one monument every two months during this time. North Germany, however, took the record. In the part of the Empire heavily every year for sixty years one monument of some metal of the great has been erected. The "Rundschau" thinks that the result is a very good thing.

500 MILES TO FREEDOM.

BRITISH PRISONER'S WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

A letter from an Englishman, who was taken prisoner by the Germans in East Africa, 25 January 1917, and successfully made his escape shortly afterward, has been printed in the "Northern Post and Border News," South Africa. The letter describes how after marching nearly 500 miles with the Germans as a prisoner, the writer and his companion, marched well over 250 miles in 16 days in making their escape, this distance being the longest so far covered in German East Africa by any escaping prisoners.

WITH THE GERMAN.

The letter begins by describing the journey with the Germans. On January 2nd our officer told us, the writer says, we would start for the prison camp about midday. The journey was supposed to take about a week and our destination was Mshenge. We got away in time and found marching hard work, after being used to riding. We had to carry all our kit. I had a fairly big load, my great coat, waterproof sheet, and a no-neck containing rations and cooking utensils. We were in good country for marching, no hills, but unfortunately rather swampy after the December rains. The rain holds up a little in January, so we were lucky. We marched for about five days until we arrived at the first German magazine, as they call them. We call the magazines supply depots. They did not over-march us—not more than six hours a day, but it was quite enough. We always started our day's march about 6 o'clock. The only food we were served out with was rice. As you know, I am fond of rice, but after having it for meals three times daily I do not like it as much as I did formerly. Fortunately I had a few pounds of flour, and my half section and I were able to vary our menu with a small loaf of bread daily.

AT MSHENGE. Our guard consisted of 10 black Askaris and two Germans. The one German spoke English very well. I had several yarns with him. He was very tired of the war, and admitted that he was hopelessly beaten out here, but all I spoke to have every confidence they are winning in Europe. We were all very pleased to arrive at the first German magazine, as there carriers were arranged for. It was a treat marching with nothing to carry. We made good use of the carriers in camp; they fetched water and wood for us and made our fires, etc.

The letter goes on to describe the prisoner's arrival at Mshenge, a small pretty town in the hills, on the 12th day, where about ten political prisoners have been imprisoned since the beginning of the war. Here they had a few days' rest and more liberal rations were given them, and they made arrangements for another 14 days' march to the main prison camp. Their chief diet was again rice, and the country made marching difficult and unpleasant. On February 4th they reached a magazine and had orders to wait for further instructions before proceeding to the main prison camp. Up to that time they had marched nearly 500 miles and still had four days' march to go before reaching the camp.

A DESPERATE RESOLVE.

At Mshenge, a man who was captured with the Belgian forces and had been a prisoner for nearly two years, joined them. On two occasions he had attempted to escape from the Germans, but was recaptured. He now arranged to escape with one of the men, but the fellow backed out at the last minute. He then sounded me, the writer of the letter continues, but I was not keen on it, did not fancy wandering about in the bush and without firearms. As each day went by I got more sick of the life, and the idea of life as a prisoner in the main prison camp was a terrible one.

THE letter goes on to describe the prisoner's arrival at Mshenge, a small pretty town in the hills, on the 12th day, where about ten political prisoners have been imprisoned since the beginning of the war. Here they had a few days' rest and more liberal rations were given them, and they made arrangements for another 14 days' march to the main prison camp. Their chief diet was again rice, and the country made marching difficult and unpleasant. On February 4th they reached a magazine and had orders to wait for further instructions before proceeding to the main prison camp. Up to that time they had marched nearly 500 miles and still had four days' march to go before reaching the camp.

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